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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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CONTENTS

PAGE

COTTON
Indian Cotton Crop Returns to Normal 23
U.S. Exports Less Cotton Linters 24
U.S. Share of Foreign Cotton Market Up 26

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS
Dry Weather Affects Output of Australian Milk 19
Canadian Milk Output Continues To Rise 20
French Milk Production Shows Slight Gain 20
U.S. Poultry Meat Exports Continue To Increase 27

FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS
Japan Liberalizes Soybean Imports, Raises Duty to 13 Percent 2
Suez Canal Soybean Shipments Continue Small in March 24
Prairie Provinces Report Decline in Flaxseed and Rapeseed Acreages 25
Brazil Permits Unlimited Exports of Peanuts 26
Communist China Will Not Supply Oilseeds and Oils to U.S.S.R. 28

FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS
Republic of South Africa Adopts Five-Year Development Plan 5
Kenya's Farm Exports Set Record Despite Drought Damage 7

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS
Australian Dried Vine-Fruit Pack Larger Than Expected 6
Italian Brined Cherry Pack Down Slightly 8

GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS
Corn Exports Bring Record Price in Rhodesias-Nyasaland 7
Australian Wheat and Flour Exports Up About 32 Percent 10
U.S. Feed Grain Exports Equal Last Year's 12
U.S. Exports of Dry Beans Down 36 Percent 14
Canada's Wheat Acreage Up Slightly; Drought Continues 16
U.S. Rice Exports at High Level 16

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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CONTENTS (Continued) Page

GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS
Ceylon's Rice Imports Low in First Quarter..... 18
Mexico Reporting Record Wheat Crop..... 21
Denmark Expected To Reestablish Grain Price Support Program..... 22

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS
Argentine Foot-and-Mouth Program Moving Ahead..... 9
Belgium Removes Tax on Pork Imports..... 9
Australia Ships Mutton to U.S..... 10
New Zealand Shipping Meat to U.S..... 12
Australia Exports Beef to North America..... 14
Africa New Market for Lamb..... 19
Drought Effects Imperil Canadian Livestock..... 21

SUGAR, FIBERS, AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS
Ecuador To Barter Cocoa for Czechoslovak Tools..... 8

TOBACCO
Ireland Purchases More Tobacco..... 3
Cyprus Exports More Tobacco..... 3
U.S. Secures Larger Proportion of Portugal's Tobacco Imports..... 4
Flue-Cured Sales Still Heavy in Southern Rhodesia..... 4
Argentina Increases Exports of Leaf Tobacco..... 5
Dutch Smoke More Tobacco Products..... 5

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JAPAN LIBERALIZES SOYBEAN IMPORTS, RAISES DUTY TO 13 PERCENT

Soybean imports have been liberalized by Japan, effective July 1, as originally scheduled, and placed on the automatic approval list. At the same time, the import duty was raised by the Japanese Government from 10 to 13 percent ad valorem for imports from General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) countries to protect domestic soybeans in connection with liberalization.

Although the Diet adjourned in June without taking action to raise the import duty, the government subsequently did so, with the intention of requesting ex post facto approval from the Diet at its next session. Authority for this action stems from the new Japanese tariff law.

IRELAND PURCHASES
MORE TOBACCO

Ireland's 1960 imports of unmanufactured tobacco, at 16 million pounds, were 44 percent larger than in 1959.

The U.S. supplied 95 percent of last year's imports, with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland furnishing most of the remainder.

The 1960 import figure was the largest since 1953, when purchases were about 17 million pounds.

Imports of both cigarettes and cigars were a little larger in 1960 than in 1959. Cigarette imports, mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom, totaled 146,000 pounds in 1960, compared with 131,000 in 1959; cigar imports in 1960 at 20,000 pounds, were 4,000 pounds larger than in 1959. The United Kingdom, Cuba, and the Netherlands were the principal sources of cigar imports.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Ireland, imports by country of origin, 1958-60

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	12,516	10,715	15,246
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	274	247	593
India	67	67	95
Canada	119	69	47
Others	9	15	12
Total	12,985	11,113	15,993

CYPRUS EXPORTS
MORE TOBACCO

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Cyprus in 1960, 1.5 million pounds, were up 67 percent from the 0.9 million pounds shipped in 1959.

Most exports consisted of oriental tobacco moving to the United Kingdom. Minor quantities of Latakia are reported to have been exported to both the United Kingdom and the United States.

Although Cyprus produces leaf tobacco for export, it also imports considerable quantities of leaf tobacco and cigarettes. Imports of leaf from the United States totaled 406,000 pounds in 1960. Other major sources last year were the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 234,000 pounds, and Greece, 159,000.

Imports of cigarettes, largely from the United Kingdom, totaled 1,267,000 pounds.

U.S. SECURES LARGER PROPORTION OF PORTUGAL'S TOBACCO IMPORTS

The United States supplied 54.7 percent of Portugal's imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960, compared with 52.4 in 1959.

Total imports of tobacco into Portugal were 13.2 million pounds in 1960--up 6.7 percent from the 12.4 million purchased in 1959. The United States provided 7.2 million pounds in 1960, compared with 6.5 million in 1959.

Other major sources of supply in 1960 included Greece, Italy, Mozambique, Angola, and Rhodesias-Nyasaland.

Average prices paid for 1960 imports from principal suppliers, in terms of U.S. cents per pound, were as follows: United States, 58.6 cents; Greece, 23.3 cents; Italy, 43.1 cents; Mozambique, 34.2 cents; Angola, 18.4 cents; and Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 32.5 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Portugal, imports by country of origin and average import price, 1959-60

Country of origin	1959		1960 1/	
	Quantity	Average price 2/	Quantity	Average price 2/
	1,000 pounds	U.S. cents per pound	1,000 pounds	U.S. cents per pound
United States	6,481	55.9	7,213	58.6
Greece	1,673	27.4	1,698	23.3
Italy	1,334	44.4	977	43.1
Mozambique	800	34.7	948	34.2
Angola	375	23.0	608	18.4
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	485	33.4	348	32.5
Algeria	302	19.2	282	26.6
Indonesia	2	36.0	231	27.3
Cuba	159	43.8	148	39.7
Others	750	32.1	737	44.5
Total	12,361	45.2	13,190	46.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Converted at one escudo = 3.5 U.S. cents.

FLUE-CURED SALES STILL HEAVY IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Auction sales of flue-cured tobacco at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, through the fifteenth week of the current marketing season, totaled 115.0 million pounds. The average price was equivalent to 42.7 U.S. cents per pound. For the similar period last year, prices averaged 42.0 cents for sales of 112.6 million pounds.

ARGENTINA INCREASES EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO

Argentina's exports of leaf tobacco--mainly dark air-cured--totaled 5.1 million pounds in 1960, compared with 2.1 million in 1959.

France took roughly half of the exports last year. Other major destinations, in order of importance, were Belgium, Morocco, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Argentina, exports by country of destination, 1958-60

Destination	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France	---	23	2,493
Belgium	1,288	1,212	1,063
Morocco	161	97	478
Switzerland	352	225	436
Uruguay	---	1	284
Netherlands	123	168	147
Austria	869	---	---
Others	977	347	158
Total	3,770	2,073	5,059

DUTCH SMOKE MORE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Dutch smokers used more tobacco products last year.

Cigarettes sales, at 13,753 million pieces, were up 2.2 percent from 1959. Sales of cigars and cigarillos totaled 1,373 million, compared with 1,259 million in 1959. Combined sales of smoking tobacco, cut tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff amounted to 21.0 million pounds, compared with 20.7 million in 1959.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA ADOPTS FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Republic of South Africa has established a 5-year plan to provide technical assistance, agricultural development, and an expanded agricultural education program for its Bantu areas.

The plan, announced recently by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, will cost $14 million annually.

Projects to be undertaken will include expansion of fiber and sugar cane production, large afforestation undertakings, irrigation expansion, and establishment of 50 new villages and 2 additional agricultural schools for training of African extension staffs.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED VINE-FRUIT PACK LARGER THAN EXPECTED

Processing of the 1961 Australian dried vine-fruit pack is nearly completed, and preliminary estimates indicate that total production amounted to approximately 90,600 short tons, compared with 75,100 last year.

Latest estimates by the Australian Dried Fruits Board place the 1961 sultana pack at 67,700 tons, compared with the March estimate of 61,100. Lexia raisin production remains at 8,100 tons. Dried currant production, however, failed to come up to expectations and is now estimated at 14,800 tons.

DRIED VINE-FRUIT: Australia, estimated production, average 1954-58, annual 1958-60, and preliminary 1961

Year	Lexias	Sultanas	Currants	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:				
5-year (1954-58)...	9,300	65,900	13,400	88,600
Annual:				
1958.....	9,400	77,200	13,200	99,800
1959.....	8,700	74,900	12,500	96,100
1960.....	10,500	55,900	8,700	75,100
1961 preliminary...	8,100	67,700	14,800	90,600

As a result of the larger-than-expected sultana pack, supplies for the U.K. market have been increased about 7,000 tons, and now total about 27,000.

About 5,600 tons of currants and 2,200 tons of lexia raisins have also been alloted for the U.K. market. (Allocations to other markets remain as reported in the April 10 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.)

The first new-season dried fruit released on the U.K. market brought substantially higher prices than a year earlier. The average price realized for all sultanas sold through the latter part of May this season was $335 per ton, compared with $289 per ton for fruit sold this time last year. It was reported that 4-crown sultanas averaged $330 per ton and 5-crown averaged $336.

Minimum opening prices for sultanas on the U.K. market were $325 per ton for 4-crown, $332 for 5-crown, and $342 for 6-crown.

KENYA'S FARM EXPORTS SET RECORD DESPITE DROUGHT DAMAGE

Kenya's agricultural exports in 1960 reached a new record of $98.6 million, despite serious droughts in areas of normally low rainfall and below the 4,500-foot elevation.

The droughts, which started in 1960 and continued in 1961, have resulted in serious losses of livestock and corn and other subsistence crops. Kenya, normally a small exporter of corn, is importing the commodity for famine crop for human consumption in Kenya.

The drought has not seriously affected 1961 production levels of the major export crops or commercial dairy production in the highlands.

In valuation, coffee, sisal, tea, and pyrethrum extract and dried pyrethrum flowers comprised two-thirds of Kenya's agricultural exports. Arabica coffee continued to be the most valuable export in 1960--$28.7 million worth was shipped last year, compared with $29.6 million in 1959. Sisal shipments, at $12.8 million, replaced tea by a slight margin as the second most valuable export commodity. Pyrethrum extract and dried flowers, used in making insecticides, were in fourth place as a result of large increases in acreage by European and African farmers in the highlands.

Farms operated by Europeans and sugar plantations by Asians now provide about 80 percent of Kenya's farm revenue. African farmers, however, are steadily and rapidly increasing their share of the commercial, domestic, and export markets, even though the major portion of African food production is for subsistence consumption. The increase includes expanded production of coffee, pyrethrum, wattle bark, cotton, hides and skins, pineapples, cashew nuts, and livestock. It is estimated that African farmers in 1961 will produce about 22 percent of Kenya's coffee, compared with virtually none in 1951. African acreage of pyrethrum has increased 140 percent in the past 2 years, and European production has also expanded.

Most of the increased crop production by Africans is the result of the systematic development programs under the Swynnerton Plan.

CORN EXPORTS BRING RECORD PRICE IN RHODESIAS-NYASALAND

The last of the 1960-crop white corn from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been exported to Tanganyika for the equivalent of U.S. $1.62 per bushel--the highest price ever paid for Federation white dent corn.

Tanganyika is experiencing a shortage of corn, owing to last summer's drought. In addition to these exports, Rhodesias-Nyasaland expects to ship about 890,000 bushels of new-crop corn, which is generally good, to Kenya from June through August. A critical shortage has occurred in Kenya as a result of continuous drought.

ITALIAN BRINED CHERRY PACK
DOWN SLIGHTLY

Italy's 1961 brined cherry pack is forecast at 13,000 short tons--down 2,000 from last year but almost twice as large as the short 1959 pack of 7,200.

Worm damage is reported to be slight this year, but there was a considerable increase in damaged fruit.

Prices of Italian cherries in brine, f.o.b. Italian port, are reported as follows:

Quality	June		
	1959	1960	1961
	- - Cents per pound - -		
1st choice	18.9	20.3	22.1
2nd choice	17.4	17.4	20.7
3rd choice	13.8	10.9	12.0

Italian exports of processed cherries from June 1960 through March 1961 totaled 17,195 tons. A breakdown between exports of brined and sulfurated cherries is not available. As a result, export statistics are often larger than the estimated production of brined cherries. Exports of brined and sulfurated cherries from Italy have been as follows:

Destination	Marketing season 1/		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 2/
	- - Short tons - -		
Canada	2,499	2,889	3,091
France	3/ 11,180	4,415	4,038
United Kingdom	2,235	2,497	2,747
United States	957	1,764	4,221
Others	3,145	1,955	3,098
Total	20,016	13,520	17,195

1/ June-May, 2/ 10 months, June-March. 3/ Includes 6,316 tons of sulfurated (unstemmed and unpitted) for production of glace cherries.

ECUADOR TO BARTER COCOA
FOR CZECHOSLOVAK TOOLS

Ecuador will soon trade cocoa to Czechoslovakia for tools and equipment needed by 30 of its national technical schools.

The Council of State of Ecuador has authorized the Minister of Education to sign an agreement with a Czechoslovak firm for delivery of the tools and equipment. The contract will reportedly be paid by Ecuador with cocoa. The value is about U.S. $600,000 or approximately 3 million pounds of cocoa. During 1959-60, Ecuador exported 765,000 pounds of cocoa to Czechoslovakia out of a total crop of 82 million pounds.

ARGENTINE FOOT-AND-MOUTH PROGRAM MOVING AHEAD

Considerable progress has been made in Argentina's livestock vaccination program to control foot-and-mouth disease.

Vaccination is reported to be completed in a buffer zone north of Patogonia and in the province of La Pampa. About 80 percent of the cattle have been vaccinated in Buenos Aires Province, which is in the heart of the Argentine corn belt and produces most of the meat for export.

In late 1960, Argentina required all livestock north of the 40th parallel to be vaccinated before they were moved to market or slaughtered (Foreign Crops and Markets, September 26, 1960). The United Kingdom and West Germany have become increasingly concerned over the danger of introduction of the disease through imports of beef. In view of its large import requirements, the United Kingdom has always taken a calculated risk of introduction of the disease through imports from South America.

During the first 4 months of 1961, West Germany reported 1,600 outbreaks of the disease, compared with less than 300 in the same period of 1960. The United Kingdom has recently become free of foot-and-mouth disease after an abnormally high incidence from November 1960 through March 1961. About 24,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in January-April 1961 in eradication programs, compared with 3,300 animals in the first 4 months of 1960.

BELGIUM REMOVES TAX ON PORK IMPORTS

Belgium recently removed a special import tax of 1.6 cents per pound on all pork items, except variety meats to which it did not apply.

The tax was imposed on July 1, 1960, when quantitative restrictions were removed. A 12-percent ad valorem duty still remains on imports of all pork items from nonmember countries of the European Economic Community.

The United States exported only 148,077 pounds of pork worth $21,713 to Belgium during 1959, and 89,276 pounds valued at $15,924 in 1960. Exports through April this year were insignificant.

In view of the expected increase is U.S. pork production this fall, the removal of this import tax may aid in stimulating U.S. shipments to Belgium.

AUSTRALIA SHIPS MUTTON TO U.S.

Four ships sailed from Australia in late June with 1,677,760 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Ship	Arrival date	Destination	Quantity
			Pounds
City of Winchester.....	June 28	New York	1,149,120
	July 1	Philadelphia	248,640
Oriana.....	June 28	Vancouver 1/	94,080
	July 3	Los Angeles	47,040
Mariposa.....	do. 2	San Francisco	33,600
Himalaya.....	do. 7	Vancouver 1/	105,280

1/ Mutton unloaded at Vancouver will be transshipped to the United States.

Three ships carrying 3,566,080 pounds of mutton and 71,680 pounds of lamb sailed from Australia June 15 and June 23. The Antarctic Ocean sailed June 15 with 1,202,880 pounds of mutton and 6,720 of lamb; the Citos sailed June 15 with 280,000 pounds of mutton; the Patonga sailed June 23 with 2,-83,200 pounds of mutton and 64,960 of lamb. Information on destinations of the meat is not yet available.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS
UP ABOUT 32 PERCENT

Australian wheat and flour exports from July 1960 through March 1961 totaled 119.2 million bushels--up about 32 percent from the 90 million exported during the first 9 months of 1959-60.

Wheat exports were 95 million bushels, compared with 72.4 the preceding season. During July-March 1960-61, 26 million bushels were exported to Italy and Communist China and 3 million to Albania and North Korea, compared with none the previous year. Considerably more went to the United Kingdom this year, but substantially less to India and Japan.

Flour exports during July-March 1960-61 were up 6 million bushels from the 17.9 million exported during the same period a year earlier. Larger shipments to Indonesia, Malaya, and Singapore accounted for most of the increase.

Wheat and flour exports during July-May of 1960-61 are preliminarily forecast at 10 to 15 million bushels above the previous record of 155.4 million exported in the year ending June 30, 1932.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination, July-March 1959-60 and July-March 1960-61

Country of destination	July-March 1959-60			July-March 1960-61		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Europe:						
Albania	—	—	—	1,052	2/	1,052
Austria	653	—	653	338	2/	338
Germany, West	3,419	--	3,419	2,454	2/	2,454
Ireland	849	—	849	2,109	2/	2,109
Italy	—	—	—	8,721	2/	8,721
Malta	853	--	853	416	2/	416
Norway	—	—	—	648	2/	648
United Kingdom	14,900	1,465	16,365	19,482	1,696	21,178
Total 3/	20,674	1,465	22,139	35,220	1,696	36,916
Asia:						
Aden	320	919	1,239	249	1,149	1,398
Arabia	2/	1,254	1,254	2/	1,995	1,995
Burma	2/	269	269	2/	246	246
Ceylon	—	4,277	4,277	2/	4,043	4,043
China, Mainland	—	—	—	17,597	19	17,616
Hong Kong	1,597	209	1,806	1,735	194	1,929
India	9,639	—	9,639	4,221	2/	4,221
Indonesia	—	1,323	1,323	—	2,713	2,713
Iran	2,876	—	2,876	1,610	2/	1,610
Iraq	8,809	—	8,809	8,669	2/	8,669
Japan	13,111	--	13,111	7,979	2/	7,979
Korea, North	—	—	—	1,941	2/	1,941
Lebanon	957	—	957	289	2/	289
Malaya and Singapore 4/	507	5,513	6,020	452	6,519	6,971
Pakistan	2,882	—	2,882	3,505	2/	3,505
Philippines	745	154	899	238	60	298
Thailand	2/	485	485	2/	500	500
Total 3/	41,443	14,403	55,846	48,485	17,438	65,923
Africa:						
Mauritius	2/	605	605	2/	757	757
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	2,582	2/	2,582	1,967	2/	1,967
Republic of South Africa	351	—	351	2/	2/	
Total 3/	2,933	605	3,538	1,967	757	2,724
Oceania:						
Australian Territories	2/	234	234	2/	603	603
British Pacific Islands	2/	372	372	2/	780	780
New Zealand	6,247	2/	6,247	4,815	2/	4,815
Total 3/	6,247	606	6,853	4,815	1,383	6,198
Unspecified:						
British Territories	167	688	855	427	554	981
Foreign Territories	954	176	1,130	4,233	2,240	6,473
Total 3/	1,121	864	1,985	4,660	2,794	7,454
World total	72,418	17,943	90,361	95,147	24,068	119,215

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ If any, included in "Unspecified". 3/ Total of indicated countries only. 4/ Includes North Borneo.

Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Oversea Trade Statistics, Canberra.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING MEAT TO U.S.

Eight ships will sail from New Zealand in July and early August with 21,728,000 pounds of meat for the United States--13,888,000 for the East Coast and 7,840,000 for the West Coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			1,000 pounds
Canberra	July 4	West Coast	224
Cap Domingo	do. 13	do.	2,240
Monterey	do. 15	do.	448
Saracen	do. 25	do.	2,240
Argentinean Reefer	do. 27	do.	2,688
Chupra	do. 20	East Coast	896
Waipawa	do. 21	do.	5,152
Empire Star	August 5	do.	7,840

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
EQUAL LAST YEAR'S

Total U.S. feed grain exports in 1960-61 were about the same as in 1959-60, but shipments of barley, oats, and sorghums were down an aggregate of 20 percent in the first 11 months of the fiscal year.

Feed grain shipments from July 1960 through May 1961 were 10.2 million tons, compared with 10.1 million shipped in the comparable period a year earlier. The drop in shipments of barley, oats, and sorghums was offset by corn exports, which will set a new record in 1960-61.

Exports of oats totaled 374,000 tons--down 35 percent from the 577,000 a year earlier. Major markets in Europe, particularly West Germany and the Netherlands, took less than a year ago. The Netherlands received 79 percent of total shipments.

Barley exports of 1.7 million tons were down 69 percent from last year mainly because of reduced shipments to Japan, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

Sorghum exports of 2.0 million tons were down 8 percent from the 2.2 million of 1959-60. Shipments were lower to West Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark, but higher to the Netherlands, Poland, India, and Japan.

Corn shipments totaled 6.1 million tons--up 22 percent from the 5.0 million of 1959-60. Exports to the Netherlands and Japan were up 27 and 87 percent, respectively, and largely account for the increase.

FEED GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-May 1959-60 and July-May 1960-61

Destination	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-May 1959-60:					
Canada	461,847	48	1,114	2,149	465,158
Other Western Hemisphere	142,324	4,230	97,348	13,155	257,057
Austria	209,857	5,177	79,863	12,688	307,585
Belgium-Luxembourg	300,978	30,832	139,030	545,703	1,016,543
Denmark	49,057	13,267	247,648	215,162	525,134
France	20,574	—	—	—	20,574
West Germany	412,523	177,424	458,138	208,960	1,257,045
Greece	32,224	--	26,860	2,134	61,218
Ireland	68,047	508	13,792	2,032	84,379
Italy	34,963	3,785	31,220	250	70,218
Netherlands	795,149	294,379	433,360	560,708	2,083,596
Norway	61,608	—	22,608	107,479	191,695
Poland	47,874	—	347,546	60,990	456,410
Spain	33,703	—	65,272	—	98,975
Sweden	16,282	26,584	1,856	35,731	80,453
Switzerland	21,097	18,791	28,856	1,939	70,683
United Kingdom	1,789,682	2,032	67,174	354,780	2,213,668
Other Europe	25,328	170	3,088	4	28,590
India	67,508	—	—	—	67,508
Israel	80,122	17	27,434	20,550	128,123
Japan	189,399	--	58,322	—	247,721
Other Asia and Oceania	20,392	77	125,909	--	146,378
Egypt	49,943	--	5,750	9,893	65,586
Other Africa	50,155	--	26,521	48,965	125,641
Total	4,980,636	577,321	2,308,709	2,203,272	10,069,938
July-May 1960-61:					
Canada	682,460	22	13,498	15,427	711,407
Other Western Hemisphere	97,163	2,971	40,284	29,414	169,832
Austria	180,715	3,476	65,739	11,081	261,011
Belgium-Luxembourg	430,208	34,935	91,793	384,710	941,646
Denmark	18,415	1,267	73,326	47,980	140,988
France	4,820	—	--	1,131	5,951
West Germany	301,987	16,800	199,599	70,767	589,153
Greece	100,536	—	50,709	4,399	155,644
Ireland	96,678	--	1,524	—	98,202
Italy	106,972	7,875	58,002	17,503	190,352
Netherlands	1,005,578	279,837	223,421	601,907	2,110,743
Norway	41,863	—	508	43,966	86,337
Poland	60,413	—	246,073	97,359	403,845
Spain	176,808	—	185,036	238	362,082
Sweden	6,805	1,040	2,754	6,723	17,322
Switzerland	8,300	25,935	14,974	10,169	59,378
United Kingdom	1,840,496	—	6,293	293,900	2,140,689
Other Europe	21,201	14	5,564	197	26,976
India	87,593	—	—	53,246	140,839
Israel	112,022	—	43,134	184,024	339,180
Japan	555,060	—	—	130,535	685,595
Other Asia and Oceania	33,832	119	350,698	12,083	396,732
Egypt	39,775	—	—	--	39,775
Other Africa	56,089	—	42,955	17,078	116,122
Total	6,065,789	374,291	1,715,884	2,033,837	10,189,801

1/ Includes seed except sweet corn and exports for relief or charity.

AUSTRALIA EXPORTS BEEF
TO NORTH AMERICA

Two ships sailed from Australia June 20 and 21 with 1,733,760 pounds of frozen beef for the United States and 24,640 for Canada.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination 1/	Quantity
			Pounds
Pioneer Glen	June 20	New York	212,800
		Philadelphia	53,760
		Boston	143,360
		St. John	24,640
Ventura	do. 21	Los Angeles	824,320
		San Francisco	311,360
		Seattle	188,160

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

U.S. EXPORTS OF DRY BEANS
DOWN 36 PERCENT

U.S. exports of dry beans from September 1960 through May 1961 were 1.6 million 100-pound bags--down 36 percent from the 2.5 million bags shipped in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

In a comparable period of 1958-59 exports were 2.5 million bags and in 1957-58 1.4 million.

Of total U.S. bean exports in 1960-61, 58 percent went to Latin America, 33 percent to Europe, 4 percent to Canada, and the balance to Asia, Australia, and other countries.

Shipment of 494,000 bags to Mexico and 450,000 to the United Kingdom accounted for 58 percent of the total trade. Exports to Cuba, formerly the best U.S. market for colored beans, were down 68 percent from the previous year's exports of 740,000 bags. No U.S. beans have been exported to Cuba since December 1960.

Of the 1.6 million bags exported, 35 percent were pea beans; 30 percent, pintos; 13 percent, other colored; 7 percent, red kidney; 5 percent, small reds; and the rest about equally divided between Great Northern, other white, and seed.

DRY BEANS: U.S. exports by country of destination, September 1960-May 1961

Country of destination	Navy or pea	Great Northern	Other white	Red kidney	Pinto	Small red	Other colored	Seed	Total
	1,000's of 100-pound bags								
North America:									
Canada	9	--	10	11	2	6	15	13	66
Total North America	9	--	10	11	2	6	15	13	66
Latin America:									
Mexico	--	1	1	--	463	1	--	28	494
Venezuela	--	20	2	11	7	--	124	2	166
Cuba	76	33	--	--	20	68	40	--	237
British Honduras	--	--	--	8	1	--	--	--	9
French West Indies	--	--	--	17	2	--	--	--	19
Netherlands Antilles	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
Trinidad/Tobago	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	6
Panama	--	--	--	10	--	--	-- 1	--	11
Total Latin America	76	54	3	54	493	69	165	30	944
Europe:									
United Kingdom	412	--	3	22	--	--	12	2	451
Netherlands	24	--	28	--	--	1	--	--	53
France	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6
Belgium	10	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	11
Germany, West	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	5
Italy	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Total Europe	459	--	32	22	--	1	15	3	532
Asia:									
Japan	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	1	15
Kuwait	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	5
Philippines	1	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	8
Total Asia	1	2	5	5	--	--	14	1	28
Oceania:									
Australia	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Total Oceania	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Others:	1	1	9	16	--	4	5	8	44
Grand Total	564	57	59	108	495	80	214	55	1632
September-May 1959-60	889	561	103	64	388	382	130	30	2544
September-May 1958-59	498	339	43	256	805	456	108	30	2537
September-May 1957-58	7	127	154	177	496	N.A.	N.A.	37	1350

CANADA'S WHEAT ACREAGE UP SLIGHTLY; DROUGHT CONTINUES

A preliminary estimate of Canada's 1961 grain acreage in the Prairie Provinces shows larger wheat and oats seedings than last year but a substantial reduction for barley. Rye acreage is slightly below the small 1960 total.

Wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces normally accounts for about 97 percent of Canada's wheat area. The current estimate of 23.2 million acres is 3 percent larger than in 1960 but is slightly below the 1950-59 average of 23.4 million. Some increase over last year is reported for each of the three provinces. Saskatchewan, the leading producer, reports 15.1 million acres, 65 percent of the total in the Prairies.

The above figures include durum, estimated at 1.8 million acres. This figure is about double the 1960 durum acreage and 73 percent above the 10-year average.

The area seeded to oats for grain is 8.3 million acres, compared with 7.9 million a year ago. Barley acreage, however, shows a sharp reduction to 5.9 million acres from 7.2 million last year and the 10-year average of 8.3 million. The estimate for all rye is 429,400 acres compared with 450,000 in 1960 and an average of 777,600 for 1950-59.

Continued drought over a large part of the grain belt has caused crops to deteriorate. General rains are urgently needed to prevent further serious deterioration. Considerable damage has also been caused by grasshoppers in some regions.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS AT HIGH LEVEL

U.S. rice exports in 1960-61 continue well ahead of last year.

From August 1960 through April 1961, exports in terms of milled rice totaled 17,319,000 cwt., compared with 15,340,000 in the corresponding months of 1959-60. Shipments of 1,331,000 cwt., donated under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Title III, Public Law 480, are included.

Increased exports to other continents more than offset the sharp decrease in exports to the Western Hemisphere. Reduced exports to Cuba--216,000 cwt., compared with 2,720,000 in August-April 1959-50--were mainly responsible for the decline.

The principal countries of destination were India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. In Europe, exports increased to West Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, and others. Exports to Africa were 60 percent above those in the corresponding months of 1959-60.

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, April 1961, with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July 1959-60	August-April 1959-60	August-April 1960-61	April 1960	April 1961
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	283	233	188	17	20
Bahamas	64	52	54	8	6
British Honduras	52	32	10	0	0
Cuba	3,101	2,720	216	269	0
El Salvador	80	40	3/	0	3/
Jamaica	6	4	41	1	9
Mexico	278	164	155	142	19
Netherlands Antilles	82	55	79	8	9
Chile	205	151	179	88	27
Venezuela	163	98	47	9	26
Other countries	4/ 978	486	5/ 219	118	13
Total	5,292	4,035	1,188	660	129
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	312	180	11	21
Germany, West	678	580	681	51	154
Netherlands	575	491	597	12	90
Poland	83	30	52	0	0
Spain	75	75	45	75	0
Sweden	58	46	61	3	3
Switzerland	39	24	42	2	8
United Kingdom	505	394	444	35	76
Yugoslavia	122	102	120	13	10
Other countries	234	133	162	19	4
Total	2,710	2,187	2,384	221	366
Asia:					
Ceylon	904	904	0	0	0
Hong Kong	234	117	211	33	0
India	4,619	1,969	5,728	858	345
Indonesia	3,357	3,354	2,360	15	356
Iraq	361	355	23	2	0
Israel	111	89	94	3/	11
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	394	281	258	144	77
Pakistan	174	147	2,169	0	160
Saudi Arabia	89	66	100	12	0
Other Arabia	142	120	60	23	17
Other countries	524	440	725	106	26
Total	10,909	7,842	11,728	1,193	992
Africa:					
Congo, Republic of the	6	2	186	1	17
Other western Africa	58	44	1	0	3/
Ghana	177	100	579	14	97
Liberia	432	275	299	9	45
Nigeria	28	19	25	2	2
Republic of South Africa	307	214	569	24	104
Other countries	6/ 587	6/ 578	7/ 309	7	177
Total	1,595	1,232	1,968	57	442
Oceania	64	38	51	7	5
Other	7	6	0	0	0
World total	20,577	15,340	17,319	2,138	1,934

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Includes 734,000 to Peru. 5/ Includes 44,000 to Bolivia. 6/ Includes 447,000 to Egypt. 7/ Includes 72,000 to Tunisia.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

CEYLON'S RICE IMPORTS LOW IN FIRST QUARTER

Rice imports into Ceylon in the first 3 months of 1961, at 85,000 metric tons, were 32 percent below imports in the same months of 1960. Stocks were available for almost 2 months' consumption.

Government-to-government contracts by mid-June totaled 610,000 tons for imports in 1961 and part delivery in 1962. The government is the sole importer. Contracts are with the following countries, with imports received by April 30 shown in parentheses (1,000 metric tons): Burma, 203 (33); Communist China, 203 (111); Egypt, 51--for delivery in the second half of 1961 and in 1962, Thailand; 66 (27); Vietnam 87 (16); total 610 (187).

Price negotiations delayed the deals. The contract price for one half the Burmese rice was $4.11 per 100 pounds; the price of the remaining 101,600 tons was to be negotiated at a later date. The 203,000 tons to be purchased from Burma and supplied to Ceylon by Communist China are also imported at $4.11 per cwt. The contract price of Thai rice is $3.98 and for rice from South Vietnam, it is $3.89 and $3.93 according to variety.

Rice imports in 1960 totaled 528,000 tons, compared with 584,000 in 1959. Imports in both years were at a high level. Rice last year came principally from Communist China and Burma, and from Thailand, the United States, South Vietnam, and Pakistan.

RICE (milled): Imports into Ceylon, by country of origin, January-March 1961, with comparisons

Country of origin	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	January-March 1960	January-March 1961
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Burma	220.610	168,522	229,870	228,070	50,484	24,259
Communist China	128,234	248,880	279,589	245,609	63,294	34,260
Egypt	0	24,508	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	12,749	2	7,959	2,208	2,202	0
Thailand	5,530	6,814	0	26,250	0	8,776
United States	12,593	22,910	53,458	18,671	8,659	9,851
Vietnam, South	4,600	9,745	12,296	7,346	0	7,544
Other countries	16,726	861	374	0	0	0
Total	401,042	482,242	583,546	528,154	124,639	84,690

Ceylon Customs Returns.

DRY WEATHER AFFECTS OUTPUT OF AUSTRALIAN MILK

Below-average rainfall in Australia's principal dairy areas of Victoria and Queensland in the first quarter of 1961 caused milk production to drop 11 percent below the comparable period of 1960.

This decline was reflected in decreased output of most major dairy products.

The drop in butter production of more than 16 percent is attributed only in part to the smaller milk production. Because of lower butter prices in the United Kingdom and other export markets, butter manufacturers substantially reduced production during the January-March quarter, total output of which was 103.3 million pounds, compared with 123.2 million a year earlier.

Production of cheese, at 23.7 million pounds, was down 7 percent. Output of evaporated milk declined 23 percent, while that of condensed milk rose 16. Dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk production dropped 6 and 18 percent, respectively.

Fluid milk consumption continued to increase, and during the first 3 months of 1961, it was up 2.6 percent to 833 million pounds. This rise was partly the result of population increases, partly the result of a promotion campaign by milk marketing authorities.

Exports of butter were 56.5 million pounds--down about 3 percent from a year ago. Shipments of cheese dropped 6 percent to 14.2 million pounds. Condensed milk exports, at 17 million pounds, were up about 11 percent. At the same time, exports of evaporated milk, at 1.4 million pounds, were just below 1960 shipments.

Dried whole milk exports totaled 4.8 million pounds in the first quarter of 1961--only 61 percent of the corresponding quarter of 1960, while exports of nonfat dry milk, at 9.8 million pounds, were only about half as large as those in January-March 1960.

The sale of nonfat dry milk by New Zealand to Communist China has created substantial interest among manufacturers and trade authorities in Australia. During January and February, shipments of about 20,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk were made to Communist China by Australian exporters.

AFRICA NEW MARKET FOR LAMB

Several African costal countries, particularly Ghana, recently began purchasing substantial quantities of lamb breasts and shanks from New Zealand.

Some New Zealand exporters are also optimistic about developing sizable markets for these cuts in the Middle and Far East. The cuts are trimmed, sealed in airtight bags, packed in cartons, and frozen before shipment.

CANADIAN MILK OUTPUT CONTINUES TO RISE

Canadian milk production continued to increase in the first quarter of 1961.

Output, estimated at 3,389 million pounds, was 1.2 percent above the corresponding quarter of 1960.

With fluid consumption up only slightly over the previous year, practically all the increased production went into manufactured dairy products.

Output of creamery butter increased 7.3 percent to 44 million pounds. Consumption dropped sharply below the corresponding period last year, while consumption of margarine rose. Butter stocks on May 1 were estimated at more than 85 million pounds (the latest available figure)--an increase of almost 5 million pounds over a year earlier.

Production of other manufactured dairy products was below the 1960 level with the exception of (a) nonfat dry milk--up 8.3 percent to 26 million pounds, and (b) dry whole milk--unchanged from the 5 million pounds produced in the first quarter of 1960. Stocks of these dairy products on May 1 were considerably higher than on the same date a year ago, particularly those of (a) evaporated milk--28.3 million pounds, compared with 19.3 million, and (b) nonfat dry milk--24.2 million pounds, compared with 19.3 million.

FRENCH MILK PRODUCTION SHOWS SLIGHT GAIN

Milk production in France in the first quarter of 1961 is estimated at 11.8 billion pounds--an increase of about 2 percent over the corresponding quarter of 1960.

Because of a milk winter and good spring grazing, production during the next few months will probably continue above last year.

Output of all manufactured dairy products except canned milk increased from January through March. Butter production was up almost 15 percent to 98.9 million pounds. Output of all varieties of cheese rose 1.6 percent to 168.5 million pounds.

Production of dried milk, at 41.4 million pounds, showed the largest increase and was 44.8 percent above the first 3 months of 1960. Condensed milk production, at 21.9 million pounds, was only 67 percent of last year. Evaporated milk production, at 16.4 million pounds, was down 2 percent.

During the first quarter of 1961, France exported 25.8 million pounds of butter, compared with only 6.1 million a year earlier. The largest shipments were made to: the United Kingdom, 12.4 million pounds; Algeria, 5.5 million; and West Germany, 4.4 million. Other markets included Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Cheese exports, consisting of Emmental and other hard types and Roquefort and various soft types, increased 20.9 percent to 20.2 million pounds. About half of total cheese exports went to Algeria. West Germany took 2.3 million pounds; Belgium-Luxembourg and Italy, 1.6 million each; the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Morocco, and the United States, about 1 million each. Most of the balance went to Africa.

Exports of condensed milk rose from 11.2 million pounds to 13.5 million. Algeria purchased 4.3 million pounds, other countries in Africa much of the remainder. Evaporated milk exports were up 33 percent to 11 million pounds, most of which went to: Algeria, 5.5 million pounds; West Germany, 2.5 million; Senegal, 1.4 million; and the Ivory Coast, about 1 million.

Powdered milk shipments showed the largest increase among the manufactured dairy products exported in the first quarter of 1961, amounting to 28.1 million pounds, compared with 3.1 million in the first quarter of 1960. Principal markets in 1961 were: the Netherlands and Italy, 4.7 million pounds each; the United Kingdom, 4.4 million; and West Germany, 4.1 million. Other outlets included Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Algeria, and Senegal.

MEXICO REPORTING RECORD WHEAT CROP

Mexico estimates an alltime record wheat crop of 55 million bushels--20 percent above the good 1960 production.

The large crop this year, harvest of which was almost complete by the end of June, is the result of larger plantings and higher yields. Harvested acreage is now placed at 2.1 million acres, compared with 1.9 million last year. Yields of 26.2 bushels per acre this year are double the 1950-54 average.

Imports of wheat were negligible during 1960 and no imports are anticipated during the current year.

DROUGHT EFFECTS IMPERIL CANADIAN LIVESTOCK

Lack of rain and hot weather with searing winds during the last half of June have jeopardized livestock management in the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

The Canadian Federal Government on June 27 came to the financial assistance of the provincial prairie governments by helping western farmers allay the effects of the drought. The Federal Government will compensate the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for one-half of the amounts they paid for transportation costs on shipments of fodder, movement of cattle to feed, and transportation of haying equipment from June 26, 1961, through March 31, 1962.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported on June 27 that immediate rains are urgently needed to "halt rapid and widespread crop losses." Crops on summerfallow might be saved if rain fell but stubble crops are being written off in many districts. The only region not yet affected is northern Alberta and northwestern Saskatchewan. The entire southern prairie, the whole of Manitoba, and northeastern Saskatchewan are drastically short of moisture.

Pasture growth is becoming extremely limited, and hay yields are generally poor. Shortages of water for livestock are reported in a number of districts, and a movement of livestock to market has started in the most affected areas. Manitoba provincial authorities claim the 50-day dry spell represents the driest year for the province since precipitation records were started in 1874.

Some prairie livestock producers are being forced to sell cattle that are not marketable condition. The crucial hour, however, has not yet arrived, and the greatest concern is over what could happen if good rains do not fall within a relatively short time. Unless most areas get rain by late July, there will apparently be no grass and some 300,000 to 500,000 cattle--all boners and feeders--will have to be marketed a year ahead of schedule. If this happens, the overall plan of the Federal and provincial governments will be to move in enough roughage to save the basic beef and dairy herds. Forced marketing may increase exports to the United States.

Threat of a major crop failure continues to grow in the Prairie Provinces, but an agreement has been reached to make sure that farmers lacking cash can get feed for their herds.

DENMARK EXPECTED TO REESTABLISH GRAIN PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Danish Government is considering legislation to renew the country's grain price support program.

The Minister of Agriculture has presented to Parliament the 1961-62 grain bill, which, if passed, will retain the government's guaranteed producer prices of 49 and 47 kroners per 100 kilograms (U.S. $1.93 and $1.73 per bushel) for wheat and rye, respectively. Danish farmers could then continue to sell wheat and rye to the government at these prices or to private buyers at whatever prices they would accept.

During 1960-61, the Danish grain laws encouraged domestic production of bread grains to levels considerably above local milling requirements. The government purchased about 180,000 metric tons (7.1 million bushels) of rye and 20,000 tons (735,000 bushels) of wheat from farmers. The government had to resell the grain to farmers at feed grain prices, and thereby sustained estimated losses of 37 million kroner ($5.4 million) on the rye and 2 million kroner ($289,600) on the wheat. These figures are equivalent to 75.6 and 39.4 cents per bushel, respectively.

The proposed new law also provides for the continuation of minimum import prices for feed grains and the levy of import fees equal to the differences between these prices and the respective lower world market prices. The purpose is to make imported feed grains more expensive and thereby prevent domestic overproduction of pork.

The minimum prices in kroners for 100 kilograms, with the dollar value per bushel in parentheses, are: barley, 40 ($1.26); rye for feed and corn, 40 ($1.47); wheat for feed, 40 ($1.58); grain sorghums, 39 ($1.43); and oats, 37 ($.78). The fees are fixed semimonthly by an unbiased group of grain people.

All conversions were made at the exchange rate of 1 kroner = $.1448.

INDIAN COTTON CROP RETURNS TO NORMAL

The 1960-61 cotton crop in India is currently estimated at 4,450,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--about one-third larger than the 3,325,000 produced in the previous season, and 12 percent above the annual average of slightly under 4,000,000 in the past 5 seasons.

The larger crop may be attributed to a return to more normal yields following sharply reduced output in some areas last season. The area in cotton this season is placed at 18,700,000 acres, compared with 19,252,000 in 1959-60.

Cotton consumption is continuing the uptrend that has occurred in India during recent years. Mill consumption in the first two-thirds (August-March) of the current season amounted to 2,849,000 bales, compared with 2,804,000 used in the corresponding period of 1959-60. With mill consumption holding firm thus far, total cotton use this season should exceed the 4,425,000 bales used in 1959-60. Consumption in nonmill industries and homes, including Khadi Board and other plans, is estimated at an annual rate of about 260,000 bales.

Following the decline in production last season, imports of cotton into India jumped sharply during the first 9 months of 1960-61, compared with the same period a year earlier. Imports in August-April 1960-61 reached 721,000 bales, compared with 391,000 in 1959-60. Most of the increase was in shipments from the United States, which supplied 508,000 bales or 70 percent of total imports, compared with only 79,000 or 20 percent of the total a year earlier. Shipments from most other major suppliers were reduced during the period under review. Quantities imported from principal sources other than the United States from August 1960 through April 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: British East Africa 84,000 bales (85,000); Egypt 55,000 (135,000); and Sudan 44,000 (66,000). Although the rate of imports may decline in the final quarter of the season, imports for the full 1960-61 season likely will exceed substantially the 731,000 bales for the previous season.

Exports of Indian cotton dropped sharply during the first half of this season to 58,000 bales, compared with 103,000 in a like period a year earlier. Reduced exports may be attributed to the small 1959-60 crop and lower beginning stocks. A substantial portion of India's cotton exports went to Japan, with smaller quantities going to Hong Kong, France, and several other countries. Ending stocks this season are expected to climb back to a more normal level of about 1,900,000 bales, compared with beginning stocks of 1,340,000 on August 1, 1960.

Cotton prices on the Bombay market, after remaining near official ceilings throughout the first half of this season, have declined somewhat in recent weeks with the return to more normal level in supply. Spot quotations at Bombay on June 22, excluding export taxes, were: Broach Vijay, Fine, 13/16-inch, 24.21 U.S. cents per pound; Jarilla, Fine, 25/32-inch, 20.52 cents; and Bengal Desi, Fine, 18.47 cents.

U.S. EXPORTS LESS COTTON LINTERS

U.S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 294,000 running bales from August 1960 through May 1961.

This figure was 4 percent below the 307,000 bales shipped in the corresponding 1959-60 period. Much of this season's smaller shipments may be attributed to reduced takings by West Germany, because most other major buyers increased purchases.

Quantities shipped to principal destinations during August-May 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 136,000 bales (169,000); Japan 88,000 (65,000); United Kingdom 37,000 (33,000); Canada 13,000 (16,000); and France 13,000 (5,000).

Linters exports in May amounted to 30,000 bales, compared with 50,000 in April and 19,000 in May 1960.

SUEZ CANAL SOYBEAN SHIPMENTS CONTINUE SMALL IN MARCH

Shipments of soybeans through the Suez Canal from October 1960 through March 1961 totaled 209,400 short tons (7 million bushels), compared with 678,000 tons (22.6 million bushels) in the similar period of 1959-60.

Communist China's shipments in March through the Canal dropped to 28,000 tons (955,710 bushels)--about one-third the volume of a year ago.

According to reports from the trade, April shipments of soybeans through Suez were 13,200 tons (440,000 bushels), and in May 5,500 tons (183,000 bushels), which would bring the October-May movement to 228,000 tons (7.6 million bushels) compared with 900,000 tons (30.0 million bushels) a year earlier.

Reflecting the smaller movement of soybeans, total oilseed shipments in the first half (October through March) of the current marketing year were 898,300 tons. Oilseed shipments the previous year totaled 1.3 million tons. Copra shipments were one-fifth larger, and the movement of cottonseed was also larger. However, smaller shipments of flaxseed, peanuts, and miscellaneous oilseeds offset most of the increased copra movement.

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments by kind, March 1960 and 1961, and October-March 1959-60 and 1960-61

Item	March		October-March	
	1960	1961	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Soybeans 1/	140.0	28.7	677.9	209.4
Copra	60.6	54.0	360.5	437.6
Peanuts	20.9	15.4	80.5	69.4
Cottonseed	13.2	19.8	35.3	50.7
Flaxseed 2/	4.4	3.3	24.2	8.8
Others	32.0	17.6	155.4	122.4
Total	271.1	138.8	1,333.8	898.3

1/ To convert to bushels, use 33.3 bushels per ton.
2/ To convert to bushels, use 35.7 bushels per ton.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

PRAIRIE PROVINCES REPORT DECLINE IN FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED ACREAGES

Canadian farmers in the Prairie Provinces have planted 2,425,000 acres to flaxseed and 745,700 to rapeseed, according to the advance preliminary estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The data, released July 5, will be followed on August 2 by the regular acreage report for crops seeded, by provinces.

Flaxseed acreage declined 5 percent from the 1960 revised estimate of 2,557,000 acres, but was 37 percent above the 10-year (1950-59) average of 1,772,300.

Rapeseed acreage was 2 percent below the record level of 763,000 acres (revised) established in 1960, but over 3½ times the 10-year average of 204,000 acres.

Revised estimates place the 1960 flaxseed harvest in the Prairie Provinces at 22.7 million bushels (2.2 million bushels less than previously reported) and rapeseed at 556 million pounds (5 million pounds more than previously reported).

Because of the drought, oilseed crop prospects continue to deteriorate over wide areas of all 3 Prairie Provinces, with the western third of Manitoba, southern and eastern Saskatchewan, and the greater part of southern Alberta being most adversely affected.

BRAZIL PERMITS UNLIMITED EXPORTS OF PEANUTS

The Bank of Brazil has removed the quota on peanut exports in the hope of raising the domestic price.

Peanut production in Brazil has been greatly expanded in recent years, and the 1961 crop is estimated at 595,000 short tons, compared with the previous high of 430,000 in 1960. As a result, the Bank, recognizing the need for an expanded market, relaxed the export licensing procedure and established a quota of 15,960 metric tons (17,590 short tons) for shipment by the end of May. By mid-May, however, only small lots of selected, hand-picked, edible nuts had been exported.

The domestic price had fallen below the support price of cr $600 per 25-kilogram bag (U.S. $0.04 per pound) by the end of June (Foreign Crops and Markets, June 12, 1961). Removal of the quota is expected to stimulate large-lot sales.

U.S. SHARE OF FOREIGN COTTON MARKET UP

U.S. cotton somprised a larger proportion of total cotton imports into most major foreign consuming countires during the first two-thirds of the 1960-61 season, compared with a year earlier.

The U.S. share of total imports during the first 7 to 10 months of this season increased in 13 of the 15 countries listed in the accompanying table, while the volume of U.S. cotton imported was larger in 12 of the countries listed. Total cotton imports, however, declined in 10 countries as stocks generally are adequate, and some countries have reduced imports until next season (beginning August 1).

If the trend indicated continues, it appears likely that for the full 1960-61 season U.S. cotton will comprise a somewhat larger share of imports into major foreign importing countries than was the case in 1959-60. U.S. exports are expected to total about 6.5 million running bales this season, against 7.2 million a year earlier.

COTTON: Imports into specified countries, and the U.S. share, in designated portions of 1959-60 and 1960-61 marketing years
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Importing country	Reporting period	1959-60			1960-61		
		Total imports	Imports from U.S.	U.S. share	Total imports	Imports from U.S.	U.S. share
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent
Austria	Aug-Mar.	85	28	33	87	47	54
Belgium	Aug-Mar.	336	133	40	328	163	50
Canada	Aug-Feb.	187	145	78	163	152	93
Denmark	Aug-May	40	21	53	38	25	66
Finland	Aug-May	82	31	38	76	35	46
France	Aug-May	1,318	596	45	1,254	598	48
Germany, West	Aug-Mar.	1,233	388	31	1,014	341	34
Hong Kong	Aug-Apr.	271	155	57	241	124	51
India	Aug-Apr.	391	79	20	721	508	70
Italy	Aug-Mar.	678	267	39	719	360	50
Japan	Aug-Mar.	2,137	919	43	2,131	1,059	50
Netherlands	Aug-Mar.	287	123	43	286	150	52
Sweden	Aug-Apr.	98	83	85	103	94	91
Switzerland	Aug-May	183	85	46	189	89	47
United Kingdom	Aug-Apr.	1,090	473	43	929	394	42

U.S. POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS CONTINUE TO INCREASE

U.S. poultry meat exports in the first 5 months of 1961 were 72 million pounds--an increase of 13 million pounds over the comparable period of 1960.

Shipments of frozen chicken, mostly broilers and fryers, increased 29 percent to 60 million pounds. Turkey shipments rose slightly, increasing 2 percent to 5.9 million pounds. Exports of canned poultry meat increased from 4 million pounds to 4.6 million.

Market egg shipments decreased 52 percent as takings by Venezuela, major U.S. market, continued to decline. Exports of dried eggs, however, were up 5 percent to 1.7 million pounds, and frozen egg shipments were up 30 percent to 0.7 million.

Exports of baby chicks increased 93 percent to 15 million head while shipments of hatching eggs numbered 3.8 million dozen--an increase of 38 percent.

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

COMMUNIST CHINA WILL NOT SUPPLY
OILSEEDS AND OILS TO U.S.S.R.

Communist China will make no deliveries of soybeans, peanuts, and edible vegetable oils to the U.S.S.R. in 1961, according to U.S.S.R. Foreign Trade, an official publication.

Data on imports of these commodities by the Soviets in 1960 are not available, but apparently shipments were less than in 1959 when 639,000 metric tons (23.5 million bushels) of soybeans, about 35,000 tons of peanuts, and about 70,000 tons of edible vegetable oils were imported from China.